



Foreign
Broadcast
Information
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FBIS-USR-93-165

29 December 1993



CENTRAL EURASIA

Campaign Addresses by V.V. Zhirinovskiy and LDP Leaders

FBIS Report: Central Eurasia

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Zhirinovskiy 2 December Campaign Address

944F0227A Moscow Ostankino Television Channel 1
Network in Russian 2 Dec 93 1900 GMT

[Appeal to voters by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, in Moscow on 2 December, from the "Word to the Voter" program—recorded]

[Text] [On the screen] The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia electoral coalition

[Music video begins; performed by the group Popugay, with Igor Mateta and Oleg Nazarov]

The night scattered dirty fragments

Around the sky

A decrepit AES [nuclear power station]

Is ready for a disaster

One person pulled out a chair

To sell it at a flea market

While another bought himself

A new Mercedes

Oh, Vladimir Volfovich

Take pity on us

Oh, Vladimir Volfovich

What future awaits us?

Oh, Vladimir Volfovich

My life is a kopek

But many a little makes a mickle

[Zhirinovskiy] Good evening, dear citizens of Russia!

I want to speak today to believers, Christians, Russian Orthodox believers, because Russian Orthodoxy has always been the foundation of the Russian state, and the Russian Orthodox Church has been a rallying point for Russia and the foundation of the unity of the Russian people. This could be seen very well during the last war, when we had such hard times. It was the opening of churches and the restoration of church activities on the territory of the USSR that made it possible for us, among other things, to achieve victory over the Germans. Today, when our country is again going through a difficult period in its history, the Church is becoming more active again. And I would not like to see another period of persecution of the Church, as happened in the beginning of the century, after the revolution. The Russian Church still has not gotten back all its property, and what is being returned is churches in disrepair, with half an altar, half a bell tower, one-quarter of an icon. Therefore, a cardinal solution is needed. I would like

very much to hear the bells of all Russian churches toll over the entire territory of our state, and not only on the territory of today's Russia, but also wherever Russian Orthodox temples are—the bells of the Russian Church should toll there, too, everywhere. It is very sad that the Church has followed in the footsteps of the politicians; that today in Ukraine, where also live our Orthodox brothers, Father Filaret took the same road as the Ukrainian leadership, also turned out to be a turncoat, a werewolf. You see, the leader of Ukraine, so to say, the former second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, and Father Filaret, they now have joined forces. One is destroying our Slavic state, another—our Church. A schism. And the schismatics and traitors, they unite. But betrayal is short-lived, and the time will come when brotherly Slavic people will unite, and among other things they will be united by the Orthodox Church. And it is especially sad to realize that today in the Balkans our Slavic brothers, the Serbs, are being killed just because they are Orthodox believers. And all of this is being carried out from certain centers, including European ones.

I would like to see more Sunday schools open as soon as possible; to see more theological seminaries; to see a new generation of Russian clergy come of age. I would like very much for monasteries to begin functioning soon all over Russia, because this is better than for some part of the population to end up in prisons or psychiatric hospitals. Not everyone can cope with secular life, everyday civilian life. Some people need a different way of life, and monasteries could provide that other place for their living. Monasteries in Russia have always been a place of highly developed agricultural skills, a place for a brotherly commune, and they have saved people. Around them almshouses sprang up, and all of this only made things better; there was nothing bad in it. Therefore, our party will certainly....our conscience is clear when it comes to the Church; we do not engage in blasphemy, as do some others, who just yesterday were fanatical atheists; those who banned the Russian Church, persecuted it, today light candles in churches and come to pray on religious holidays. We are not engaged in this hypocrisy. We, a new political party, promise all Russian clergy, all believers, all people of Orthodox faith that we will strive to enact laws that will protect forever the citizens of Russia from arbitrariness; to make both the life of the clergy and the ability to perform rites and to observe safe for all Orthodox believers and so that nobody could interfere with it.

It is especially sad to realize that today, for instance, in Turkmenistan local bandits come to a Russian priest and say: "Give us 10 million or we will close your church." This is where the destruction of the church has led to, including a blow against the Russian Orthodox Church.

It is necessary, of course, for the Church to have protection not only within the borders of the Russian state, but also outside of it. We need to speed up the reconciliation between our Church and the Russian Orthodox Church in Diaspora. We need to end as soon as possible the

schism in Ukraine and stop the murder of our Orthodox brothers, the Serbs, in the Balkans. Therefore, we express our support for, and solidarity with, the Church. We do have, however, not only Orthodox believers and Christians. Unfortunately, there are many preachers from other countries today who bring religion alien to us; who stand in the way of unification of the Russian people, and we are against it. We are against the preponderance of Eastern religions, such as Krishnaites, Buddhists, or such sects as the White Brotherhood—all of this brings evil; people die. There should be no fanaticism in this matter, either.

I would like for us to find mutual understanding—both for all believers and those who do not want to be such, atheists. So that we would not have periods when we were all proud to be atheists, or today everybody is proud to be a believer. This is appalling. This should be a personal matter for everyone, and in this respect there should be no political profiteering.

There also are peoples professing the Muslim religion living next to us. There are a great many of them, especially in the south of Russia. I would like very much for the Muslims to return to their traditional way of life as it had been since times immemorial, from the moment the prophet Mohammad proclaimed the new faith. Unfortunately, this also was a schism in Christianity. The new Muslim faith has won over the minds of some adherents, mainly in the south. It is the Arab world; it is Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and part of Central Asia. A traditional way of life for a Muslim is cattle-breeding. It is the life in those deserts and steppes. It is pilgrimage to Mecca, which should be performed on foot, not in airplanes. European civilization is not suitable for Muslims. Therefore, I would like to see them return to desert villages and mountain settlements, to live in yurts. To lead the way of life that is available for them. For a Muslim woman to cover her face with a yashmak, and for a faithful Muslim to perform a prayer five times a day. The most important thing for you is not schools and hospitals. Mosques are most important. Follow the example of Iran, and let the Muslims of Central Asia move down south, to where the Indian Ocean laps and where life is good for faithful Muslims, both in Afghanistan and Iran. And now a few words in your native Turkic language. Keeping in mind that it is your native language, I speak to you in your native language.

[A 30-second speech in Turkic]

[Text] I spoke to Muslims asking them to give their votes to our party; and I hope even more that all Orthodox believers also will vote for us, because we will ensure the freedom of conscience. We urge tolerance; to not inflame any religious fanaticism, and not link it with nationalist fanaticism. And for believers—both Orthodox and Muslim—to see who their leaders are. Those who just yesterday were closing your mosques in Central Asia, former first secretaries of central committees of republic communist parties—they would not even let you bury your relatives in accordance with Muslim rites; they

have destroyed your family way of life. Therefore, think who our leaders are, who incites strife among you. And remember—over there in the north is Great Russia; down south is the Indian Ocean. You do not have a choice. We have to live in peace and accord. Look what is happening where Israel and the Arabs are, who it is who does not let Muslim Arabs live poorly [as heard].

I hope that my word has reached your soul and you—both Christians and Muslims—will understand me, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, correctly. Fate has ordained that we live together.

I would like to address members of other strata of our society; on Monday, 6 December at 1845, I invite to the Russian [Television] Channel all women, all women of Russia. I am waiting for you; I will tell you everything I think of you and your husbands. It would be good if you would send them for a walk at that time—I would like it to be a one-on-one conversation.

And at 2140 at the Ostankino Channel I invite members of all Cossack hosts, of any Cossack community, from Ismail to Sakhalin. I will also present our party's views on Cossack issues.

I bid good-bye to you, people of Russia, until Monday, and to Muscovites—until tomorrow, when we will meet in the "Good Evening, Moscow" program. I wish you a good night. Please be patient, there is not much left to wait, just a little bit, and in a week we will be able to start a new era in history for all—believers, women, and Cossacks—for all Russians. Good night.

Zhirinovskiy 6 December Campaign Address

944F0225A Moscow Russian Television Network
in Russian 6 Dec 93 1545 GMT

[Appeal to voters by members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia and the party's leader, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, in Moscow on 6 December; from the "Russia—Federal Assembly 1994" program—recorded]

[Text] [Viktor Berezin, program anchor] Good evening, dear television viewers. Russian Television continues its series of programs "Russia—Federal Assembly-1994," and today you will have an opportunity to get acquainted over the next hour with the platforms of two electoral coalitions: the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia [LDPR] and the Dignity and Charity electoral coalition. The LDPR will have the first half hour. Let me introduce the guests in our studio: Viktor Ivanovich Ustinov, Konstantin Nikolayevich Panferov, Lyubov Andreyevna Zhirinovskaya, and Vladimir Volfovich Zhirinovskiy himself. Go ahead, please.

[Ustinov] Good evening.

[Panferov] Good evening. Let me introduce my colleague, a prominent military leader, a builder, scientist,

historian, and journalist—Viktor Ivanovich Ustinov, a candidate for a State Duma deputy seat from the 204th Yugo-Zapadnyy Electoral District of the city of Moscow.

[Ustinov] I have the pleasure to introduce to you Konstantin Nikolayevich Panferov, an academician, political scientist, a prominent activist in propagandizing Russian culture, a candidate for a State Duma deputy seat from the 193th Zapadnyy Electoral District of the city of Moscow.

[Panferov] Viktor Ivanovich, let us today look briefly at the program of the Liberal Democratic Party. I have here two copies [shows two booklets], two programs. One program was published in 1991; the other in 1993—one may say, freshly out in time for the elections. When I analyzed these programs, what struck me was a certain continuity. There are no discrepancies between the two programs. I have to say that there is a certain unity of opinion, a uniform stand of the party regardless of the current state of affairs. Did you not think so, perchance?

[Ustinov] Yes, this is very noticeable, and not only to us, but also to millions of our compatriots. Please note that after our segment, a film will be shown: What Vladimir Zhirinovskiy said in the fall and winter of 1991 through the winter of 1992; practically all of this is coming true. This says that he is a politician who rose on the wave of perestroika—farsighted, intelligent, aware. He intuitively foresees future political events. Let me cite some facts. As is known, the Belovezha agreements were signed in 1991. They were supported by everyone except the liberal party and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy.

[Panferov] Let me interrupt, though. The Supreme Soviet deputies unanimously approved, adopted, and ratified these agreements.

[Ustinov] Yes, this is true; this is so. But they did not see the upcoming sociopolitical cataclysms, which Vladimir Zhirinovskiy saw. We see now; we have finally realized, all of us, that Russia has forfeited its previously gained interests, which it held dear for centuries. We now find ourselves separated from Europe; we have lost the greater part of the aquatic space in the Baltic and Black Seas, eight warm ports in the Baltic Sea, and all the ports in the Black Sea—and, as is known, national wealth is based on sea trade. We do not have any of this. In addition, the party had predicted that a split would bring us great political, economic, and social cataclysms. Or another fact: Vladimir Zhirinovskiy's party had predicted that conversion would have a harmful effect on our national economy, would lead to mass layoffs of workers, would weaken our military might and potential. Now all of this has happened. And, finally, the third fact, when he said that privatization must be implemented in the interests of the labor collectives, in the interests of the individual. Now it also finally occurs to us that all of this is being done not in their interests—the collectives and privatization. And finally, this other issue: He predicted that wars in the south are possible and that in order to avoid ethnic and national wars in Russia, Russia

needs to get rid of our national-territorial principle of organization. You remember, when he was saying it in 1991, it appeared that he was saying things that really were hard to imagine; today, however, politicians, the government, and all Russians are discovering that we are moving toward precisely this form—a governor, a town governor, a duma—that is, the system which Vladimir Zhirinovskiy has foretold and foreseen.

[Panferov] I would like to add for the television viewers that this is not accidental, because Vladimir Volfovich graduated from a university twice: first at the Institute of Oriental Languages, and his second diploma—with distinction—from the MGU [Moscow State University] School of Law. It should also be mentioned that Vladimir Zhirinovskiy became involved in political activity early on. As early as in 1971, when he was not yet 25, he published his first work: "Political Parties in Turkey." In it, he analyzes 11 political parties, and I must say that this is very topical today; it is very important for us to know it, because this is our southern neighbor.

[Ustinov] Yes, this says once again that both the party and its leader, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, have foreseen and continue to foresee the course of political events. But you and I are candidates for State Duma deputy seats, and I would like to say something about our basic program. First, we support forming a government of national unity and accord, bringing into it honest and conscientious people.

[Panferov] I should say that our election program is based on the Liberal Democratic Party program, and we support state monopoly on foreign trade and its basic raw material resources.

[Ustinov] Our program is for stable prices for food and clothing for children and the elderly.

[Panferov] We advocate adopting a law on the protection of morals.

[Ustinov] We are ready to begin a movement for integrity of the family, expanding the good among people, and the fortitude of the Russian Orthodox Church.

[Panferov] And I should say that we are for a sharp increase in housing construction financed by the state and from municipal budgets. We are for the people of Russia having not only rights, but also guarantees of free medical care, free education, recreation—everything that our older generation struggled to gain.

[Ustinov] And we are also for the reunification of brotherly peoples into one state in a peaceful way, on a voluntary basis. In this connection, I would like to quote the words Otto von Bismarck, a German chancellor, said in the end of the past century—that no matter what defeat the Russians may sustain in a war, no matter by what humiliating treaties they may be broken up into

parts, the Russians will always unite into one state as naturally as separated pieces of mercury naturally roll together into one whole.

[Panferov] Thank you.

[Ustinov] And in conclusion, I would like to say that, dear comrade television viewers, we will not falter in spirit or in body; we will never defect, and will serve only your interests.

[Panferov] Thank you.

[Ustinov] Thank you.

[Screen message] During the presidential elections in Russia in June 1991, Zhirinovskiy received 6,211,000 votes.

[Film clips begin]

[On the screen] Moscow, Danilovskiy Market, 15 November 1991

[Unidentified voice] ...such good apples.

[Zhirinovskiy] But 20 [rubles] is too much, of course.... Persimmons. Who is the vendor? Where is the vendor? Ran away. No vendor. Who is the vendor of persimmons? Well? Where is the vendor? He should be standing next to his wares. Quickly, quickly. Write down the car license plate number, quickly.

[Unidentified voice] Vladimir Nikolayevich, write it down.

[Zhirinovskiy] Over here, over here. The vendor, the vendor. Where is the vendor? Are you the vendor? How much are persimmons? What? And why did you leave and are so slow coming back to your wares? Are you afraid, or what?

[Vendor; by appearance and speech from the Transcaucasus] We are unloading....

[Zhirinovskiy] Unloading.... Fifteen.... Is it good for consumption?

[Vendor] Taste it....

[Zhirinovskiy] No, I will not taste it. You should not tell me to do this. Because of this there is already diphtheria, anthrax, and epidemics in the country. One should not taste food in a farmers market. If you have hot water nearby, then wash it, cut me a piece, then I will taste it.

[New scene]

[Vendor] Fifteen....

[Zhirinovskiy] It means that if prices become regulated, there will be order.

[Vendor] Of course, of course....

[Zhirinovskiy] This will be better. So that you get compensated for your labor, transportation....

[Vendor] Of course....

[Zhirinovskiy]insurance duties, state motor vehicle inspection, and there should be some profit also, that is must.

[Vendor] Yes, it must.... of course.

[Zhirinovskiy] And look at these crazy prices—over there [points], vegetable oil is 40 rubles [R]; this here is 15; and the salary now is R300—how can a Muscovite buy what he needs to buy?

[Vendor] I do not understand either....

[Unidentified voice] You have to steal, steal.

[Zhirinovskiy] So, we will all go and steal?

[Vendor] What has stealing to do with it? This is not a solution; why steal?

[Zhirinovskiy] He is right—for me to come here and buy vegetable oil, and persimmons, and all the other things, I have to leave R300 here, my entire salary.

[Vendor] Right; I myself have left R500 here.

[Zhirinovskiy] I have here a bottle of vegetable oil [takes it out of his tote bag]; he says R35-R40; so I give him R40, okay? Suppose I take here two kilograms of persimmons from you—R40. This means I will walk through the market and leave my entire salary here. What I am to do for 29 days? I will finish all these within three days. What am I to do for 27 days?

[Vendor] I do not know. Let the bosses, those who are fixing the economy, think about it.

[Zhirinovskiy] We were told that we have free-floating prices now. Do you agree with this?

[Vendor] Yes.

[Zhirinovskiy] You agree.

[Vendor] Yes, yes, yes....

[Zhirinovskiy] And who agrees? You, the vendors.

[Vendor] Yes, I agree.

[Zhirinovskiy] What about the buyers—do they agree?

[Unidentified voice] No, we do not agree.

[A woman in the crowd] No, no, no.

[Zhirinovskiy] So what will happen?

[Vendor] What do you want from me? I do not [words indistinct].

[Zhirinovskiy] I will explain: When you stand on that side, and we stand on this side, and we do not have agreement among us, a war will start. That means that prices should be regulated. So that a person could live on R300, without [word indistinct], without being hungry.

Take this child [points to a toddler in a red jumpsuit carried by a man]. Take this child. Does he not want persimmons? It is a boy, is it not?

[Man with the child] A girl.

[Zhirinovskiy] A girl. Little girl, you want a persimmon, do you not?

[Man with the child] She does, she does.

[Zhirinovskiy] [Turns to the fruit vendor] And can her father buy it? This child will hate you all since childhood—not for ethnic reasons; she will hate all vendors—Russians, Ukrainians, or Georgians. But he.... Why can he not buy it in the end of the twentieth century?

[New scene]

[Zhirinovskiy] Do you know me?

[Vendor; outside of the frame, not shown] No.

[Zhirinovskiy] That is not good; why do you not know? How come you do not know? Muscovites know, and you do not know?

[Vendor] How would I know you?

[Zhirinovskiy] Because there is propaganda in Ukraine; do you know everyone in Ukraine?

[Vendor] I do not have time; I have to tend to my orchard.

[Zhirinovskiy] You should find the time. Should find the time. Should find the time.

[Vendor] As if I have nothing else to do.

[Zhirinovskiy] Should find the time. Here, give him my article [turns to a person in his entourage; takes one copy of the newspaper; hands it over to the vendor]; yes, you can keep it. Here, now, read it. My article. It is called "On the Eve of the Russian Explosion." You see, if we do not come to an agreement—Russians, Ukrainians, Azerbaijanis, buyers and vendors; if we do not agree, there will be war.

[A man with his back to the camera; reaches out for the newspaper] Let me read this.... Give me one copy.

[New clip]

ITAR-TASS building, 2 December 1991

[Zhirinovskiy] And in order to improve the economy and restore the borders, a strict policy is needed. I have come to the conclusion once again that the all-Union president has to be replaced. Gorbachev should resign, the sooner the better. For this, we need to convene an emergency congress of people's deputies and replace the president there, after which we need completely to freeze political life in the country. Do away with all customs, restore all borders, and begin getting the economy on track. A political diet for two years, this kind of strict,

tough regime in our state. Otherwise—demise, a complete demise. There is no other way any more. Otherwise, we will have a situation that now exists in the Dniester Republic. The Army will rebel, join in with patriots, and it will be like the battleship *Potemkin*. The Baltic Military District will explode; the Transcaucasian, North Caucasus, and Volga [Districts] will explode, and mutinous troops will march on Moscow. Then finally all these Travkins, Ponomarevs, and Afanasyevs will understand; they will understand what they have brought the country to.

[Reporter] Did you notice that at first only you were speaking for a unified state, and now Travkin has also begun to say this?

[Zhirinovskiy] Precisely, precisely, comrades. First they let everything disintegrate, and when they see that this ruin will hurt them too, and that Russia is disintegrating, and Moscow is left without food and fuel—then a purely Russian scenario kicks in: Until thunder rumbles, a Russian peasant will not cross himself.

[New clip]

Moscow, the Strela movie theater, November 1991

[Zhirinovskiy] There is food in all region. of the country. Let us say there is enough fish in Murmansk, which could be brought to Moscow. But not through Gosnab [the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply] and that state-run place of distribution where everything got lost, rotten, written off, and expressed on paper, but through routine direct deliveries: I have transport; I have formed a company; they have fish; I bought it there at R2, brought to Moscow, sold it at R3. This is the technological chain the government of Moscow is unable to organize. For instance, I was in Volgograd. Meat costs R16 at a farmers market there; Muscovites buy it at R70. If we buy this meat in Volgograd—just at the market—at R20—and we will buy it all—and sell it in Moscow at R40, you already get a sharp decline in prices. Within three months, all prices in Moscow can be brought down. A year ago, however, in August 1990, the farmers—LDPR members from Ryazan Oblast—slaughtered 10 bull calves and brought 10 tonnes of meat to Moscow. It cost R25 at Rizhskiy Market. The mafia froze this price and would not let anyone sell it cheaper. We wanted to sell at R8—three times cheaper—and they would not let us. Our meat, the meat of the Liberal Democratic Party! Our prices! At R8, three times cheaper! They would not let us. We took the meat back, and then the Ryazan meat-packing plant would not take it at R1, because it was August, hot, the meat had begun to spoil and had to be ditched. Ten bull calves. And why did these bull calves have to be slaughtered? Here is the reason. Because they were packed at the plant; the director demanded it, and some of distribution people. The company needed to buy this truck. It costs R5,000 at state prices. And R5,000 had to be handed over to the representative of the truck's vendor. See? It means that if we enforce it, remove the criminal

group and corruption, force to sell the goods as they are; instead of putting R5,000 into the pocket of some guy, it would be better to give the R10,000 to this producer plant. Then the company will sell the meat at R10 per kg instead of R70. Therefore, this resolves the issue quite completely, and there is food in the country, but we do not know how to distribute, store, transport, and sell it.

[New clip]

Moscow, October 1991

[Zhirinovskiy, in front of a street kiosk] When you are told: free-floating prices, you are being cheated; this is robbery. Free-floating prices exist only when there is total abundance and nobody buys the goods. This is when we remove restrictions, and you and I will pay a little more for good tangerines. Today, however, here, this one sells for R20, and this one does not have a proprietor. You see, I will not tell you—take it, since there is no proprietor, because I represent a party, a party of law. Even if there is no owner, you cannot touch it. Under any circumstances. Never. I will never say this. Here, look, cigarettes. See? (Shows a pack) Cigarettes. Where is the proprietor? You see, in any European country this costs R2-R3. And here is Russia. Why should it be worse than others? Twenty [rubles]. Prices are exactly 10 times higher. This is impossible. The prices should fluctuate by 30 percent, 40, 50. Maximum 100 percent, twice as high, that is, R4. But not all of R25. You see—R500. This is a total outrage, you understand. Cannot go further than this. This should cost R5.

[Unidentified voice] You have to work for half a year....

[Zhirinovskiy] A person will work for half a year. So you see, he, a young man, in order to buy it and bring it to a girl for her birthday, he has to starve a year, half a year—this is how it comes out. One beautiful day he will grab this bottle and run away. And he will go to a corrective labor camp for five years.

[Unidentified voice] Or more....

[Zhirinovskiy] We breed crime, we—the state, society. Later, whether he will or will not, it is not his fault.

[End of film clips]

[Zhirinovskiy, in the studio] Good evening. Here to the left of me is my sister Lyuba. I am from a family with many children. We have three sisters—Vera, Nadezhda, Lyubov. She will say a few words now, and then I will address all our women of Russia.

[Lyubov Zhirinovskaya] Dear women of our motherland. I simply want to tell you something and show you a few photos that we keep in our family album. Here is our grandmother [shows the photo], Fiona Nikiforovna Makarova, nee Sergunova. She had four children; she raised and nurtured them all, and all did well. Here is our dearly beloved mother [shows the photo], Aleksandra Pavlovna Makarova. This is her maiden name, and her married name is Zhirinovskaya. Our mother had six

children: three boys and three girls. Volodya, the youngest of all children, he is now the candidate for a deputy seat. I want to also show you the house where he was born. He was born not in a maternity ward, but in this house [shows the photo] in Alma-Ata, at Masanchi [as heard] street, which is still called this. It is a small, two-story house. And in this house, our brother Volodya was born. And here is the last photo [shows the photo]—it is the kindergarten where Volodya and I danced around a Yule tree during the New Year holidays. This photo is one of the most treasured photos of our life.

I also wanted to show you the certificate [shows a certificate in red covers] our mother received for all six children. It was the only award she received in her life. See [opens the covers, shows the inside—camera zooms in], it is written clearly here—Aleksandra Pavlovna Zhirinovskaya. Good bye, our dear women.

[Zhirinovskiy] We have addressed Russian women many times on behalf of our party; in our magazine LIBERAL one Women's Day, I published a special address to women. It exists, so to say, and those who could buy our newspaper were able to read it. We have come back to this topic many times, because it is of enormous importance. More than half of the voters are women. I would like very much for them to vote correctly, and there is a purely technical point here. I, too, want to use this opportunity and show you [takes out a ballot form, with the square on the line with the LDPR name already crossed out]: This is the way the ballot you will receive on 12 December will look. It will have 13 political parties listed on it. You have to find the one that suits you—in particular, I mean ours, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia—and put a cross in the square next to it. Then you will have voted correctly, having given your vote to the political force you have selected.

Now a few words purely about you women. We know very well your hard life. It begins in a maternity ward, where you, in pain, give life to another person, each of us. A father does not experience such pain; they begin with the mother. And here is where the hardship begins, especially today, in our times, when because of financial problems you sometimes deny life to a child on his way. And the problems do not end when you leave the maternity ward. Then there are kindergartens, infant care facilities, diseases. And today, when many plants that produce medicines for children have ended up abroad, our Russian children are deprived of the opportunity to get timely vaccinations, and many of them die today.

And then the fate of a girl continues to present hardships, because there has always been the problem of getting married in Russia; there used to be even a custom of dowry. To find a husband for a daughter, the Russian family put together a dowry. In other countries it is the opposite—for a man to take a girl for a wife, he has to pay big money to the girl's father. In our country, unfortunately, with all its wars, grief, and revolutions,

there has always been a shortage of men, and in the past there was a tradition of putting together a dowry for a daughter.

But our country is rich. It is just that the last 90 years of wars, revolutions, perestroikas, and reforms have resulted in our again living worse. And, of course, it is not the fault of our women. Women have always had it hard. They have always been sensitive to it, especially their love for a child. To the end of her days, a mother wants to be loved. She wants to love her child. She does not understand that he has grown, and she always wants reciprocal love. For men it is easier. When children grow up, they for all practical purposes somehow separate from them. Women are special by nature. And I will tell you at the outset that we men almost always are at fault when it comes to our women. We gave them equal rights in 1917 and thought that we did a big favor for them. In Europe, they got these rights 50-60 years later. But we gave them the right to work more, twice as much. To toil at a factory and carry the heavy burden of housework, which we men often did not understand—how hard it is. Therefore, a woman and a mother, a working woman—it is, of course, very hard. But there are women who love their profession. They have a talent; they want creative work, and they also should be respected, and conditions equal to those that men enjoy should be provided for them. There also are women for whom their entire youth is a time for joy, pleasure, but they deceive themselves, because mature age comes, and then there is loneliness. And no one will call them "mama," and there is no loved one next to her. Therefore, it is dangerous to squander one's young years, although it is not always their fault—more often, it is men who seduce them from the right path, keep them from falling in love, choosing a loved one. The greatest problem for a woman is still to find the right man. You can change your profession; you can even quit your job and stay at home; but who will be next to you, who will come home from work; who will she be alone with in their cozy nest—in the final analysis, personal life is warmth. Including in bed, where they will be left alone, so that she would feel his warm palms, feel him embracing her fragile shoulders, feel two hearts beating next to one another in unison; and they should feel for one another. But in this, too, one has to be sensible, because sometimes it may be good to separate, perhaps take vacations separately. And do not always think that if he has left—even for another woman, even for a while, and you see it as infidelity—I can assure you: In most cases he will be back, and in the absolute majority of instances he will say: You are still better than the other one, when he has made this mistake perhaps—or perhaps, there is a need for it, in most cases this is what happens.

But the national economy today depends on our men and our women. I will give you simply a simple example of why we have been made poor. We have huge plants, mighty plants. They used to make excellent products. Take the Severodvinsk submarine plant, which used to produce submarines worth millions of dollars. The current leadership, however, which also consists mostly of

men, made our men stop making submarines, and now they make these [shows one] flasks made of titanium, an expensive metal, which you absolutely do not need; you do not look for them in the stores, and they cost only R2,000. If this is the way we are going to develop our industry, of course we will be a poor country. Do not believe those who deceive you—that a market will save us, that we just have to get through these times. You have been living through it already for many years. My mother was born in the beginning of the century in the Russian Empire, and died in the beginning of perestroika; two or three months before she died, she said to me: "Volodya, there is nothing to remember. Not a single happy day. Wars, wars, revolutions, moves; the entire life so hard." A life spent in lines; hands that are always tired; there is always not enough money; a wife, a mother always thinks of... she sees her husband's or son's career collapse. And today, a tremendous psychological blow: Today your husband has 30-40 years of work behind him and gets paid R40,000-R50,000, while a neighbor boy suddenly becomes a millionaire. Of course, it is very hard. It is morally hard.

But I want very much to see fewer single women. They exist, and each has a right not to marry; each has a right to have a child. Any woman and mother deserves the highest respect, and society and the state must appreciate it. And there should be no humiliating labels: a single mother or an incomplete family; or a woman without a family. Each woman decides for herself what she is to have, how she is to be, and we should protect and help her and remember that she needs special care. We men need kind, warm women, and we have to protect them. But women, too, should know that there is no separate, female happiness. That we will be happy and we will have good families if things are also good for our men, our boys.

And I would also want never again to see tears in the eyes of Russian mothers. That they would never receive a "killed on duty" notice. There is no war, but so many widows again. You have just seen my sister. She is a widow. My older sister is a widow, too. My older brother passed away too early; he was only 63. Even our family is almost all ruined. So much grief and blood, although there has been no war for 50 years. And it is the same in almost every Russian family. We worry too much. And to stop this torment, these endless lines, endless shortages, endless worry how to feed a child—especially today, when a mother is bitter that her child cannot buy even the most elementary sweets—this has to be done by a different policy. And you can do it, women. You are voters; you have a few days left—think, decide to whom to give your vote. Think who has been deceiving you; who fooled your husbands; who kept them from developing, making a career, becoming a scientist or a manager; who prevented them from moving around the country, from going on foreign trips only because they had not joined in time that party, did not want in time to humiliate themselves, to get this little book, which possibly still could have brought them something. But

there is a different party today, the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia. If we receive a considerable number of votes—and we are certain that millions of Russians, and first and foremost we are counting on you—will give us their vote on 12 December, I can assure you that already in the new year, in this year of 1994—the year of the dog, it is my year, I was born in 1946, and I am convinced that the year of the dog will bring joy and happiness to me, to all who were born in this year, and to all Russians.

[Reaches to the left; his sister's hands him a foil-decorated box and a bunch of red roses] I would like very much to see flowers [raises the flowers], the best flowers for a Russian woman of any age—whether on a first date or when she turns 70 or 80—brought to her by good people, people loved by her—her spouse, her faithful companion, and let him live long with her; and by her nephews and grandchildren; and that she would enjoy them, and that a box of candy [puts down the flowers, raises a box of candy] would not be hard to find, would not cost a fortune, but would be a normal situation.

I am about to say good-bye to you, and I want to wish you to be merrier and more joyful. Use your influence on your husbands, friends, your loved ones, your family, and on 12 December help them to make the right choice. Your intuition, your kind heart will help you, because of the nine parties only one is a clean party, whose hands, conscience, and honor have not been smeared by blood. We did not make you widows on 4 October, a month ago. We will never make it so that you will receive a "killed on duty" notice. We will bring your children back from everywhere—from Tajikistan, from the Transcaucasus. Your children will always be with you. I bid my good-bye to you, and tomorrow at 2015 I will see you again on Ostankino's Channel 1. I wish you a good evening. Good-bye.

Zhirinovskiy 7 December Campaign Address

944F0226A Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 7 Dec 93 1645 GMT

[Campaign appearances by V.V. Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia, and A.M. Kashpirovskiy, candidate for State Duma deputy, on the program "The Voter's Hour"]

[Text] [Zhirinovskiy speaks seating at a table covered with dark green cloth, with the title of the program, "The Voter's Hour" visible in the upper right corner of the screen] Good evening, dear Russians! Today's is virtually our final appeal to you, our supporters and voters. Tomorrow I will fly to St. Petersburg, and there I will meet with the workers of the steel-smelting plant at 1530 hours on Vasilyevskiy Island; I am inviting all residents of St. Petersburg to meet with me in person at 1730 hours at the Proletarskiy Palace of Culture and Technology (it is on Obukhovskoy Oborony Avenue, near the Lomonosovskaya metro station), and at 2000 hours there

will be an entire hour live on the air, on Channel 5 of St. Petersburg Television. In the evening, at 2200 hours, I am prepared and would like to meet with the creative-arts intelligentsia and creative-arts youth of Leningrad in the lobby of the Oktyabrskaya Hotel. This meeting may last a long time, almost all night.

[Caption appears: "Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the LDPR [Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia]." The caption reappears periodically during the program]

Today, during these days of December, I would like to recall the anniversary of the Battle of Moscow. On 6 December 1941, my uncle, political officer Lieutenant Makarov, sprang up to go on the attack and fell to the frozen ground of Moscow. This is why in December we always recall our fallen heroes, and each family feels that it participated in these events. I will recall that our family also participated in these events. I want to say right away that we treat veterans with the most profound respect. We will never again allow slurs to be cast upon our history. We propose that all veterans wear all their orders. We are ready to bow low to you. You are our heroes, along with the heroes of the Tsarist Russian Army, all officers and soldiers of the Soviet Army, and all current officers and soldiers of the new Russian Army. I am inviting all of you to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Aleksandrovskiy Garden this Friday, 10 December, at 1700 hours. The last rally of our party will begin there; it will last from 1700 to 2200 hours, along the entire space between the Aleksandrovskiy Garden and the hotels Moscow and Metropol. We have called it a holiday of Russian democracy, a holiday of the Russian people. We would like to have many brass bands, musicians, and folklore groups there so that they will understand that we are a different political party, without the OMON [Special Purpose Militia Detachments], without barriers, without water cannons, and without gunshots. It will be precisely a holiday, the last holiday before the elections on 12 December.

And now a few words about our program, literally in the form of theses. The state: We are against the restoration of the USSR, we are against the CIS; we are in favor of the Russian state and the Russian republic. We are against keeping any version of national republics within Russia. Only territorial division into provinces or oblasts, just as is the case throughout the world. We are not proposing anything new. The entire world lives this way, except for our country. This is why there is more order in the internal structure everywhere. The system of executive power should be as simple as can be. There should be a village elder in each rural locality. He should have a seal and, at the most, one supporting secretary. In each rayon city of Russia, there should be one city administrator with a small municipal council. In the provincial center, there should be a governor with the provincial government, a small provincial Duma with 20-25 members. Finally, there is the capital city of Moscow. The head of the Russian state, the central Russian Government, and the Federal Assembly of

Russia should be there. The central government must for the most part work on seven issues only: foreign policy, defense, transportation, communications, the power industry, ecology [only six points enumerated]—that is all. The rest of the issues should be handled locally, there should be full self-government. There should be at a maximum 40-50 self-governing provinces with 3-4 million people in each. There should be a regular, economically substantiated division, a natural-historical one, instead of the way it is now: Buguruslanskiy Rayon in Orenburg Oblast is 180 kilometers away from Samara, but 800 kilometers away from the oblast seat of Orenburg. At some point, the chief of Orenburg wanted this rayon to be in Orenburg Oblast. This is why all divisions within the country are politically and economically significant. We should end this once and for all, and show what the division should be so that it is in the interest of the Russians.

The state means the treasury and the army. If the treasury is empty and there is no army, there is no state. The treasury is empty indeed because it has been plundered by those who now sit before you and narrate with horror: How come our state has fallen apart? How come the economy has been messed up? However, they were the ones to do it. All except our party, all except me were and still are today in the government of the Russian state. All of them have been deputies, ministers, deputy prime ministers, and today they are leaders of political parties. All these years, all 75 years, they have been precisely the ones to destroy and start revolutions, wars, rebellions, and coups, and we are all tired of this. You are allergic to the word "party," allergic to the word "elections." You are sick of all of this, I know. Millions of you will not come to vote out of despair, because you know that your lives will not improve now that you have already been thrown into the gutter, now that you have already been reduced to vagrants, now that you are waiting for the last day of your lives to come as you starve and freeze in the cities of Russia, this rich country. Of course, it is hard for you to turn out for the elections. Nonetheless, I am asking you: Please come, you have a chance. Out of nine parties, there is a party that will be able to begin to really overcome the crisis and to really improve the life of all social strata.

I will begin with young people. As they come to the world, they think that they will live beautifully, but it does not necessarily happen this way. I know that the students are worried: There will be a draft into the Army again. We will stop this. All students will study until the end in all formats of instruction. However, upon the completion of study, everyone without any deferment should go through one year of service in the Army nearby, in his own oblast. If one is married, his wife will be by his side; [there will be] family dormitories and other forms. There should be a quiet, good service without recruit hazing, because educated, kind guys will come there. I know that it is hard to raise scholarships; however, free lunches may be introduced, just as for school students. All school and college students should

receive free lunches at their educational establishments, free uniforms, and free textbooks, and recreation. Recreation: to once again restore your camps, give you an opportunity to engage in sports, to return to your hobby groups. All that you have been striving for—creative pursuits, technology, and art—all of this should be returned. This has now been taken away from you, and you were tossed out into the street, to wash someone else's cars and work for others as servants. Our fathers did not create a mighty, great state for things to end up like this. However, it is frightening to see those who say that this state has gone bankrupt, whereas they are the ones to have done it while they have been running our state for many years. Learn to see this deception.

Women, the nice women of Russia! I have already appealed to you, to your tender hearts once again. You are tired of standing in lines. Your hands are toil-worn. How much longer is it possible to keep waiting, [wondering] what to buy, whether there will be enough money, where your husbands are; the career, the home, the housing, the moving, the footwear. You cannot live normally, quietly at any time; you spend your entire lives standing in lines for everything from an infant's pacifier to a grave. In reality, you cannot even bring a healthy child from a maternity ward, or bury him in peace if tragedy befalls your household. Meanwhile, you account for a majority of voters.

A majority of our voters are retirees and the handicapped, millions of the handicapped. A few days ago, I went to the palace in the Kremlin. A holiday was arranged for them. They were reminded that they are handicapped. Instead of apologizing for making them crippled, the handicapped were given a chocolate bar and a sandwich each and were told: Now you have a holiday. Once a year, we will remind you that you are handicapped. It is monstrous to taunt people like this, to finally show that millions of people cannot move about in our country, are bedridden, do not have regular disability benefits, and do not have drugs.

However, they did arrange for a holiday, just as for women. On 8 March, you are reminded that you are women. However, you should be women every day—gentle, quiet, kind, who have their friends—their husbands—at their sides, who know how to quietly rear their children, free of the fear that your daughter will be raped, that your son will be beaten up, and that your son will die beyond the borders of Russia for someone else's freedom and will be killed by a bullet cast at our Russian military plants. What could be more monstrous than a Russian soldier being killed by a Russian bullet outside the borders of Russia for someone else's freedom, for someone else's values? This may also be stopped. What about the wives of servicemen? They have also been forgotten. Also, the officers, the entire Army should be completely isolated from our economy and no longer be a target of criticism. As he retires, an officer should know that he will receive an estate, that he will become nobility. He will be able to live easily, since he will have support.

What about retirees? Is it not possible to turn a voucher into something tangible, to give an opportunity to receive the right of use to a plot of land? An elderly retiree will give the plot to a farmer who will use it and pay this retiree. Or else the retiree will buy a small room in a communal apartment, will rent it, and once again will have an additional retirement benefit. It is possible to improve life, it is possible to restore deposits at savings banks. They lie to you when they say that \$50 billion will be required for that. There is such money in our country. Our recyclable waste that sits and lies about in the streets of our cities contains precious metals costing \$53 billion.

What about the debts? Nobody is preventing us from changing our foreign policy, and once again we will receive tens of billions from Iraq, from Libya, from Serbia. We will receive merchandise. All of this can be done. Meanwhile, capital going into the tens of billions flees every year, and hundreds [of billions] are already over there. There is money, there is everything. However, those who have made their way to the top have stuffed full their wallets and their accounts at foreign banks; they go on fooling and deceiving you every day by means of propaganda.

We will change this, and you will have a different television. We will cancel all commercial advertising; in newspapers only. There will be no Snickers, no chewing gum, and no beaches. Our winter is eight months long. We need fur coats rather than your beaches and soft drinks. You will calmly watch good Russian movies; 90 percent of all information on our TV channels will be about Russia only, in good Russian language. Also, Russian announcers with good, kind blue eyes and light heads of hair will appear before you. All of this may be accomplished quickly; no insane economy is needed to this end. However, a different leadership is needed to this end, and you may do this on 12 December.

Sometimes they ask me: Why is Kashpirovskiy on your team? I did not specifically seek out Anatoliy Mikhaylovich. It is just that Anatoliy Mikhaylovich took a look at the leaders of other blocs and understood that these are his clients. Being a doctor, a psychiatrist, he should treat them. This is why he came to our bloc. He will run in Yaroslavl. I appeal to the residents of Yaroslavl Oblast. Vote for Anatoliy Mikhaylovich. At the end of this broadcast, he will address you as a candidate for deputy of the State Duma from our bloc.

This campaign was perhaps the most expensive in the history of Russia. At present, the debt of our party for participation in all events exceeds 200 million rubles [R]. I appeal once again to the business people of Russia, to patriots. Those who want to live in our country and develop its economy, so that the tax system will be changed, so that we will become good merchants, so that the private sector will develop and so that we will not stifle the state sector—help us now. One hundred business people who can help us to the tune of R2 million

each should come along. I am grateful to all Russians who are still sending money to my address; we are grateful to you all.

[Zhirinovskiy holds up a sample ballot with the box of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia marked with a cross]

I would like to show you a ballot. Vote correctly on 12 December. You will receive this ballot. Find the line that reads the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia and in the square, either cross it out or check it off. The Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia—do not make a mistake. You will be given another ballot, on which there will be several names. They likewise did this badly: No party affiliation is indicated there. Ask at each polling station, ask who from among these candidates is from the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia, from the party that I head. They will give you the name, and then you will also put a tick or cross in the box there, opposite that name. In this way, you will help us to get 150 deputies elected to the Duma.

If we are there, your doubts as to whether Yeltsin will disperse this Duma as well will be in vain. A powerful, strong faction of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia will never allow it, nor will it bring the activities of the parliament to the point at which someone not only disperses it but even just raises the issue of dissolving it. All the more so, never again in the history of Russia will anyone dare to fire on the parliament. We will never allow such a monstrous act to occur, well, to say nothing of the blasphemy whereby two days after this infamous victory, people were awarded decorations and titles for Russians killing Russians in the capital of Russia. Of course, this is terrible. We will try to correct the mistake, to cancel these titles and decorations. I think that they will renounce these titles and decorations themselves.

I know the good, kind attitude of many Russians toward Aleksandr Rutskoy, Albert Mikhaylovich Makashov, and Achalov. I know Vladislav Alekseyevich personally. I promise that the State Duma will raise the issue of freeing them from Lefortovo prison. There are slots there, and they will be needed for others, those who have indeed committed horrible crimes during these years. I think that those who came up with perestroika, those who have wrecked our economy, those who have destroyed our state will be held accountable. However, it is hard for me to see that they appear before you again, that they are candidates for State Duma deputies, that they again lead political blocs—precisely the ones who have not only destroyed our state, our culture, and morality at present, in recent years, but also their grandfathers unleashed the first civil war here and had the best officers of the White Army shot. Today, their grandson continues to be present in the political arena. This is monstrous. It includes others whose abilities suffice to be public bath directors or at best kolkhoz chairmen, but they once again want to head the parliament and even hold the highest post in the state.

If there is our faction in the parliament, rest assured that Boris Nikolayevich will frequently rest at his dacha in Zavidovo. You will see little of him and infrequently. The parliament will work very well. The government will be strong. We will begin to solve problems and change foreign policy right away. There is money. There is gold. There is industry. We will never allow the breakup of kolkhozes, and we will not strangle and torment farmers. Everybody will be given an opportunity to work as he wants to in both the state and private sectors.

For this reason, I am asking you: Help us on 12 December, help yourselves to get rid of this horrible episode—90 years of bloodshed, 90 years of revolutions, perestroikas, and reforms. All of this may come to an end, and on 13 December, a new era may begin in the history of the Russian state if you vote in favor of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia. I trust you, and I ask you to trust us. All the best to you, Russians!

[L. Kashpirovskiy speaks sitting in what appears to be an office next to a table with a bouquet of flowers and books authored by Kashpirovskiy on it. The interview is conducted by an unidentified interviewer who never appears on screen]

[Caption on screen: "L. Kashpirovskiy. The Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia"]

[Kashpirovskiy] I believe that people who are conversant with the psychology of the individual man and mass psychology should lead the country, because not to be conversant with mass psychology means not to possess the masses, not to be attuned to the masses, that is, first of all, not to be attuned to the masses and hence not to know the desires of the masses. This is why such a person will not have an opportunity to lead the masses, because the masses should perhaps not be led by means of bayonets, but—I have read this expression somewhere—that genuine power is power that is guarded by love.

This is what power should be. And power will be such only if the leaders accommodate the expectations of the people, understand these expectations, yes, be attuned to them, and implement them, naturally, with certain details adjusted appropriately. These are general provisions, and specific provisions amount to adjustment by economists, lawyers, and legislators in conjunction with a policy that concerns mutual relations with other states because, once again, mutual relations with other states should hinge on what is advantageous for our state, and not on...

[Interviewer] Tell me, the fact that you have decided to run for the new parliament, the State Duma of Russia, on the ticket of the Liberal-Democratic Party may, perhaps, be quite unexpected news to many. What is your vision of the new parliament? What should it be? What is its goal?

[Kashpirovskiy] I think that the new parliament should be an organization that would be a very rational collective mind, which does not allow the country to deviate

from a certain course that is adopted, and would not provide an opportunity to allow for a scenario whereby a leader of the country—well, let us talk, I will talk, in medical parlance—suddenly loses his mind, or suddenly becomes stupid, or suddenly something else happens to him, or suddenly there are some other misfortunes. We already have the sad experience of individual leaders endowed with boundless power, but without the correcting activity of yet another leadership, for example, as in the United States in particular, where the Senate controls the actions of the President. Such a leader may make altogether, eh, such decisions which just cannot conform to the truth.

[Interviewer] That is to say, do you believe that this should primarily be some kind of consultative organ?

[Kashpirovskiy] I think that this should be a consultative organ, and yet, however, very competent people should work in this organ because the example of the existence of soviets perhaps ended up being sad because, despite individual deputies making very good presentations and speaking intelligently, there were no competent people there, after all. Issues of legislation were discussed by people who had nothing in common with legislation; amateurs talked about the economy. As a matter of fact, there was amateurishness at all levels, and we can already see what this has resulted in. This is why I believe that the view concerning any issue should naturally be in agreement with the view of the majority. However, this view should be the view of specialists.

[Interviewer] Tell me, do you think that, as a psychologist and specialist in your very important area, you would be able to influence the people in the country when you are in the parliament?

[Kashpirovskiy] You know, I think that this issue of influence is the one that is greatly misunderstood. Many works of mine are viewed as attention.... [Kashpirovskiy corrects himself] as influence. Many of my works are viewed as influence, to the effect that it is possible to apply pressure, possible to order something, possible to impress something that the people do not think. [Video cuts away to a book with a yellow jacket sitting on the table, but not long enough for the viewer to read the title] My work is precisely about understanding. For example, if I were a leader then, as far as I know Russia and as far as I know Ukraine, I know that I would be able to talk to miners and to other strata in such a way that a given decision that needs to be made, and that I would impress on them the need for and the correctness of what needs to be done. After all, nobody has yet talked to them intelligibly. They talk to the people reading from a card rather than from the heart; they simply read phrases someone has thought up. For example, who can think for me of what I am to say when I see specific people?

[A book with a green jacket, "The Psychotherapeutic Phenomenon of Kashpirovskiy," is briefly shown]

[Interviewer] Recently, you published several new books, including a scientific monograph on group psychotherapy, as well as a number of books in which you touch, in addition to issues of psychotherapy, on social issues. [Kashpirovskiy momentarily reaches for the green-jacketed book on the table] What has been the reason for this recent upsurge in your scientific activities?

[Kashpirovskiy] Well, this has to do with the fact that it is not recent, but rather began virtually at the time when I had to defend my idea. [The caption identifying Kashpirovskiy as a member of the Liberal-Democratic Party reappears briefly] I would say that this idea is much broader than the idea of TV healing and healing as such. I would say that this idea is aimed at doing good for the people and giving them understanding, eh, understanding of themselves.

I would say that my medical occupation ranks around second or third. I believe that my most important occupation is just being a man, a man who has a notion of people and common sense. This is why I would like to tell people what this work represents. I must say that the opponents and the circumstances gave me an incentive to produce these works quickly. This is why I may say proudly that this monograph, "Nonspecific Group Psychotherapy," which sums up the results and the substantiation of my practical work, was published literally days ago. [Kashpirovskiy shows the book] Also, a book that is philosophical. You said that social issues are also touched upon in this book, so, this is touched upon the most specifically in this book [Kashpirovskiy picks up the previously seen book in the yellow jacket, "Thoughts En Route to You"]

[Interviewer] Could you read something interesting from the last book of yours that has been printed?

[Kashpirovskiy] You know, there are certain expressions here precisely on the topic that we were discussing. I will read some of these expressions because this is a book of aphorisms on the most varied topics. [Kashpirovskiy proceeds to read from the book] Here is Chapter 17, and there is this title: "A Worthy Ruler Is the Most Precious Asset of the State." "Unfortunately, the wise are subordinated to power. Even more unfortunately, power is not necessarily subordinated to the wise." Further on: "States are more often fortunate to have those ruled than rulers." Also, I was compelled to come up with this expression by one significant circumstance: "There are people with a biologically weak design. Woe if they become leaders." "He who strives for power has no right to err either in his assessment of himself or in his striving for power." "As a rule, striving for power is striving for

self-expression with impunity." Well, a few more. Well, this is somewhat jocular, here it is: "The most dangerous hole a ship may have is a hole in the captain's head." This chapter ends in the following phrase: "Never will he be born who will have the right to tower over others."

[Video shows the jacket of "Group Nonspecific Psychotherapy"]

[Interviewer] Tell me, if you had additional opportunities as a statesman, which reforms would you see at present, first of all in Russia and on the scale of the former Union?

[Kashpirovskiy] I think that these reforms should be.... Or at least, you know, each one of us compares himself, puts himself in the position of the leaders, and each one is ready to run the country. You know, this is a very great mistake. On the other hand, it says that each person wishes that the country would improve somehow, and not to think so means to be apart from your own country. I believe that legislative reforms are the most important. This has to do with the fact that, over this lengthy period of history, no law has been worked out here, and for this reason the absence of normal laws is the foremost lawlessness—of correct laws, of normal laws concerning everything.

[Video cuts away to the jacket of yet another book, "Theoretical Foundations of Nonspecific Group Psychotherapy"]

[Interviewer] Does it not seem to you that contemporary politics is very far removed from the psychological understanding of man, that is, it extends in some dimension of its own? Well, as a professional....

[Kashpirovskiy] This is about the fact that we encounter this by and large. I recall that on one occasion a prominent politician uttered a phrase that I did not like at all, although it was very correct. He said that the economy is the most significant. I think that this is precisely what resulted in the failure to identify the most significant point, that the people are the most significant point, the people's psychology. The main concern is for the people not to lose their main moral assets. This is the main point. This issue has been incredibly neglected, and absolutely everything will be neglected until this issue is elevated to the proper rank. This is why it is not the economy that is the main point, but the people who handle the economy and who depend on the economy. This is why nothing will work out until they open their minds to the people, look them in the eye, and understand what the people need so that our country will not turn into an immoral one. All the more so, once there was that book, "Russia in Darkness." However, I may say now that there is darkness in Russia.

Zhirinovskiy 9 December Campaign Address

944F0228A Moscow Ostankino Television First
Channel Network in Russian 9 Dec 93 1855 GMT

[Campaign address by V.V. Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia, in the program "Word With a Voter"]

[Text] [Zhirinovskiy speaks seating at a table, with the abbreviation for the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia [LDPR] and the telephone number 923-63-70 displayed on a sign next to him. Subtitle periodically appearing on screen reads "Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the LDPR"]

Good evening, dear Russians! This is my last presentation before you. I invite all of you to our meeting, our rally, a holiday on the occasion of the completion of the election campaign opposite the Moscow hotel, between 1700 and 2200 hours. I am infinitely grateful to all Russians who have sent us financial aid from all over the country—thousands upon thousands of money orders.

Citizens of Russia! The day of 12 December is not just an election to the new parliament; the day of 12 December is [another] 22 June 1941. Either we will change the situation or it will continue to deteriorate. The Constitution: We will not persuade you in favor of it or against it. Decide for yourselves. I was born under the Constitution that had been approved still under Stalin, and then there was the Brezhnev Constitution. This issue was the least of our concerns. The main point is who rules and what his goals are. The state: I say yet again that we are against the restoration of the USSR, we are against the CIS because all of this is aimed against the Russians. We are in favor of restoring a strong, democratic Russian state within its natural-historic borders.

However, these new borders of Russia, or rather the old borders, will be restored solely in a peaceful manner. There will never be a single drop of blood, a single Russian soldier. They, these borders, will restore themselves. The nations that live there and the governments will approach us with a request to join the state.

First of all, [there must be] a reform of the internal structure. To do away with conflicts once and for all, we must eliminate all national entities, because this will amount to the defense of the rights of all citizens. Then all of us will be equal, then there will be a Russia that is the Motherland to all. We have never had anti-Semitism. However, we have always opposed the strengthening of the influence of Zionism in our country. We want all nations that live here—all, the Russians and all others, of every nationality—to feel that they are free citizens. They were born in Russia, or came here, got married here, or study here; all of them have full rights and nobody will ever discriminate against them.

Land: Yes, it is our land, it is for all of our citizens. Let us use it however we want. All kinds of leasing, for any

period of time, [pass land down] by way of inheritance, [let there be] both kolkhozes and farmers—but it cannot be sold. This land is Russian land, and it should be used by all of us together.

Individual strata of our society: Women, you are in the majority. A lot depends on you. There are families with many children. You have been forgotten. There are single mothers. You have been forgotten. There are women who would like to engage in business, and this does not necessarily work out either. This is very hard for you. You are tired of lines, tired of all adversity; there are problems here that should be resolved.

Our Army: This is what our children get drafted into, and this also concerns women. This concerns students. They are afraid. We are telling them: There will be no draft into the Armed Forces while you study. Study calmly until the end, but upon graduation from college, and perhaps even later, at the age of 24-25, guys will come to the Army for one year who are already mature and intelligent, and then only at their place of residence. This will be a normal, good service.

We are telling all Army officers: We will never allow criticism of the Army. We will assist in the resolution of all material issues: a good retirement, the receipt of an estate, certainly resolve all issues associated with being in the officer service so that this will give pride, give dignity, and be pleasant.

Problems of young people are also found in the fact that things are difficult for students, we know. In this instance, we can also find a way to improve their situation. Creating a new family: There are problems here, many problems. All of them are in need of economic solutions, because money is needed for everything.

And what about the retirees? The elder generation has been cheated! Their entire lives have been spat upon, even in moral terms, as if for their entire lives they had always spoiled things for us altogether. Everything you have done you have done right. You have lived your lives honestly, you have worked for 40-50 years, and now you have pitiful, beggarly retirement benefits.

Deposits may be restored, there is money to do it. They continuously cheat us by saying that there is no money. When they robbed us, they did not ask whether they could rob, but when we demand to restore deposits they say that there is no money to do it. There is money, there are resources, our new foreign trade.

[We need] to save our Russians from crime not only inside the country, but also Russians outside the borders of Russia. After all, crime may be combated if there are new cadres of the militia, a different militia, if there are new rights, if we commit to this our Armed Forces, and if we introduce field court martials at least temporarily in some regions, if we shoot the ring-leaders of gangs on the spot. Only in this manner can we destroy organized crime, and later this will occur

through humane, legal procedures. However, the crime wave that is sweeping the country cannot be stopped by persuasion and admonition.

Other problems: Housing—we may solve it by way of credit extension. Throughout the world, housing is obtained on credit; one receives credit for 50 years, buys housing right away, and makes payments quietly, and this is the case in all areas, in all areas. Health care, instruction, and education—all of these need to be done.

Think, however, whom you are going to elect—those who have lied so much? They have governed enough over 75 years, and now, against the background of Peter the Great, they are trying to lie to you again. He lifted Russia high, while they have brought a catastrophe down on it. They are sitting and telling you various stories about how they did something in their Civic Union. Or else they are sitting on Staraya Ploshchad and watching out for which one of them has more cars and dachas. All of them are the same. They are on the same team.

Believe me, if a new political force represented by the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia does not come to the parliament, in the spring there will be new putsches, and ultimately Russia will end up having a military government, and will not need either the Constitution or reforms. A new political force is needed in order to avoid this, in order that we have a civilian government for a long time to come, in order for a real improvement in life to begin. Our Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia, the only one from the nine parties, is such a force. Do not make a mistake, help us.

Young Russians! I attach hopes to you. This is your country. The elder generation is tired, it is weeping. It is already waiting for its end to come. However, this is your Motherland. It may be made into a rich, mighty, and strong power. We have everything for this. We should make it so that on 12 December, you will vote for candidates for State Duma deputies from the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia. I hope that we will win together, and this will be a holiday for the new Russia as early as 13 December. Good-bye.

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20 APR 1994